FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *UN indicted Red China for Korean aggression. 8th Army counterattack put Reds on defensive near Seoul. Gen. Eisenhower urged arms, men for European defense. French Premier Pleven, Pres. Truman met in Washington. Britain raised 3-year defense budget 30%. 21 condemned Nazi criminals, Alfried Krupp won clemency.*

Domestic News: *Wages, prices frozen at Jan. 25 levels. 3 atomic explosions were set off in Nevada. Rail switchmen began new "sick" strike for more pay.*

KOREA

China Condemned by UN, Pressed on War Front. Communist China was formally labeled an aggressor in Korea by the UN Gen. Assembly this week. It was a victory for the U.S. over a bloc of conciliation-minded countries led by India.

On the fighting front, the Reds were pushed back on a 40-mile line south and east of Seoul. The UN drive was described as only a "limited" offensive to keep track of main Red forces and harass them, but American troops advanced to within 7 miles of Seoul. South Korean Marines also raided the western port of Inchon, and the U.S. battleship *Missouri* led a naval foray against the Reds on the east coast, where South Koreans moved to within 20 miles of the 38th Parallel. Details:

Diplomatic Front

U.S. Wins UN Fight. The U.S. won a 2-week fight for UN action against Red China when its resolution to brand the Chinese as aggressors was passed, 44-7 (Soviet bloc, India, Burma opposed), by the Gen. Assembly's Political & Security Com. Jan. 30. The full Assembly ratified the committee's decision by an identical 44-7 vote Feb. 1.

Essence of the resolution passed 3 months after the Chinese Reds openly entered the Korean war:* Red China is an aggressor against Korea and the UN. The new Collective Measures Com. will study the application of sanctions against Red China. The door will be left open for the Reds to make peace through a standing UN "good offices" committee of 3.

Opposition Fades Despite Red Warning. India waged a losing fight against the anti-Chinese resolution, which it predicted would bring on World War III.

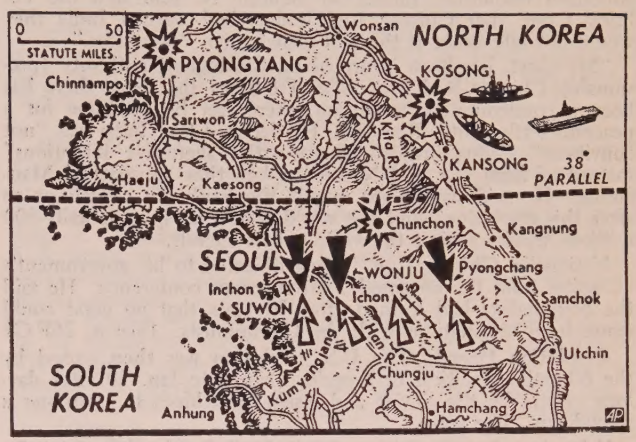
The Indians said they had been warned by Red China that all hope for peace would vanish if the UN adopted the American resolution. But when the measure finally came to a vote in the Political Com. Jan. 30, India and Burma were the only members of the 12-nation Arab peacemaker bloc to vote against it. By applying behind-the-scenes diplomatic pressure for Western unity, especially on Britain [see p. 35J], and making a few concessions to those who still had hopes of a negotiated peace, the U.S. dispelled most resistance to its plan. 4 more than the 40 votes needed for passage by 2/3 majority were obtained when the decisive test came in the Political Com.

Developments during final stages of debate in the Political & Security Com. in Lake Success, N.Y.:

Jan. 26—Canada proposed with Israeli support that the anti-Chinese resolution be tabled until an attempt was made to organize a 7-nation peace conference within a week. Canadian External Affairs Secy. Lester B. Pearson, a member of the UN Korean Truce Com., said he approved of the U.S. resolution in principle but thought immediate action on it would be "premature and unwise."

The Canadian-Israeli conference plan was similar to one advanced Jan. 24 by the Asian-Arab bloc led by India: Organize a parley with Red China and try to get the Communists to accept some version of the 2d UN cease-fire plan they turned down Jan. 17 [see p. 26M]. The Chinese Reds were said to have notified India that they approved the Asian-Arab suggestion. Both the Asian-Arab and Canadian-Israeli conference formulas specified that countries in the conference would be the U.S., Red China, Russia, Britain, France, India and Egypt. These are the countries Red China said Jan. 17, in a note to the UN, should participate in Far Eastern peace talks.

Land, Sea, Air Attacks Hit Reds



Wide World

UN drive (open arrows) closed gap between main lines in Korea, carried to within 7 miles of Seoul Jan. 26-Feb. 1. ROK Marines raided Inchon Jan. 26. Warships led by U.S. battleship *Missouri* pounded Kosong-Kansong area as ROK troops advanced up coast to Kangnung. Radar-guided bombings of Pyongyang, Chunchon in bad weather Jan. 30-31 hampered Chinese communications with front, where UN fire-bombings took heavy toll of Red troops. [See last Korean war map p. 13]

*Red China served notice Oct. 1 it would "not stand aside" as UN troops crossed 38th Parallel in drive against beaten North Koreans. South Korea reported Oct. 17 "much evidence" Chinese were fighting for North Korea. Red China announced Nov. 1 it would let Chinese "volunteers" fight for Korean Reds and throw UN forces back from Manchurian frontier. Gen. Douglas MacArthur made first formal report to UN on Chinese Red intervention Nov. 6. A month later, after Chinese routed UN army in North, he charged Chinese had been ready ever since war began to rescue Korean Reds if their invasion of South met with disaster. [See Vol. X, pp. 314F-G, 330C, 345C, 353C, 390N]

American objections to the Asian-Arab and Canadian-Israeli proposals: They did not mark the Chinese Reds as aggressors or require them to cease fire in Korea; the 7-nation conference would be stacked in favor of the Communists because India, Egypt, Britain and France—not to mention Russia—took a soft attitude toward Red China.

Jan. 27—U.S. Amb.-to-UN Warren R. Austin insisted on condemnation of the Chinese Reds and "immediate" study of possible ways to punish them for aggression. But he pointed out that this study would "not commit any member to any particular measure" in advance of an Assembly vote on the Collective Measures Com.'s recommendations. He also remarked that there need not be a report on sanctions if the Communists respond properly to conciliation efforts of the new Good Offices Com.

Several delegations, including the British, Canadian, South African and Lebanese (one of the Asian-Arab bloc), said Austin's speech removed their objections to the U.S. measure.

Jan. 28—France, Belgium, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Luxembourg and Liberia came out in support of the U.S. resolution.

Jan. 29—In what he called his "last intervention" against the American resolution, India's Sir Benegal N. Rau told the Political Com. that Chinese Red leaders had warned India they would not talk peace if the UN called them "aggressors."

"My Govt. has been informed on the highest authority [presumably Chinese Red Pres. Mao Tse-tung] that once there has been a condemnatory resolution, there can be no hope for a peaceful settlement," Rau said. He declared that India was "not convinced" China invaded Korea with "aggressive intentions" instead of from fear of UN forces when they approached Manchuria. He said war might engulf the world "a month or so after this resolution" and the world would be split in half—800 million Asiatics against the U.S. and its friends.

Nationalist China's T. F. Tsiang objected to his government's exclusion from the proposed 7-nation peace conference. He said the Nationalists had learned after 30 years that no good could come from negotiations with the Communists. [See p. 26F-G]

Resolution Passed. The U.S. resolution was then passed by the 60-nation Political & Security Com. late Jan. 30 after day-long efforts by the Soviet and Asian-Arab blocs to postpone a showdown. The vote:

44 for—Arg., Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Dom. Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey, U.K., U.S., Uruguay, Venezuela.

7 against—Burma, Czech., India, Poland, Ukraine, USSR, White Russia.

8 abstentions—Afghanistan, Egypt, Indonesia, Pakistan, Sweden, Syria, Yemen, Yugoslavia. [See p. 2B for Marshal Tito's views on Korea]

Not Voting—Saudi Arabia (refused to be listed as abstaining).

40 favorable votes (2/3 majority) were needed for passage.

2 days later (Feb. 1) the delegates met in Lake Success as the Gen. Assembly and gave the resolution final passage by the same vote as in the Political & Security Com.

The U.S. resolution went through as originally introduced [see p. 25G] except for 2 amendments attached by Lebanon Jan. 29: the clause on failure of UN cease-fire appeals was changed to say Red China "has not accepted" (not "has rejected") peace bids; the section calling for the 14-nation Collective Measures Com. to study punitive measures was made to say that the committee need not submit a report if "satisfactory progress" is made toward peace through the Good Offices Com. The U.S. accepted this much softening of its measure so as to gain the support of many wavering countries.

But the resolution said Red China had committed "aggression in Korea" and made war on the UN. Its adoption meant that (1) Red China is outlawed by the UN until it withdraws from Korea and (2) the UN has begun to use the veto-proof Acheson plan for peace enforcement by referring a case of aggression to the Collective Measures Com., created under the plan by the Gen. Assembly in November. [See Vol. X, p. 354P]

Rau's comment on his defeat in the Political Com.: "When the world was marching, in our view, toward disaster, we—most of the Asian powers—did all we could to halt that march." Austin on his victory: "I am thankful to God." Pearson of Canada and some other allies of the U.S. made it clear outside the committee room that they abandoned India's side reluctantly, still thought it was more practical to deal with the Chinese Reds than ostracize them or use force. [See pp. 25E-27C]

Brig. Gen. Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines said Jan. 31 he hoped the U.S. would not even think of retaliating against Asian countries that opposed the anti-China resolution or use the Truman Point 4 technical aid program for purposes of "political pressure." [See pp. 34K, 26J]

Security Council Drops Case. The UN Security Council met in Lake Success Jan. 31 and voted to drop the Korean war from its agenda. This cleared the way for the Gen. Assembly to take formal action on Korea Feb. 1. Council vote was 11-0, Russia voting to drop the question on grounds that the Security Council took it up illegally in the first place—while Russia was boycotting the Council last June. The Council had done nothing on Korea since Russia vetoed a resolution Nov. 30 asking the Chinese Reds to call off their intervention. [See Vol. X, p. 383A]

(The Jan. 31 meeting was the Council's first of 1951. New members: Brazil, represented by Joao Carlos Muniz; Netherlands, by Daniel J. von Balluseck; Turkey, by Selim Sarper. They replaced Cuba, Norway, Egypt for 2 years.) [See Vol. X, p. 322K]

U.S. Senate Delays Food for India. India's opposition to the anti-Chinese resolution, together with recent statements by Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru criticizing the West, had moved the U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. to an act of retaliation Jan. 25: Chairman Tom Connally (D., Tex.) tabled an Indian request for $200 million worth of food to forestall a famine, said nothing would be done about it until a subcommittee headed by Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Iowa) "looks into" the whole question of U.S.-Indian relations.

This did not influence India to change its policy in the UN. It caused much outspoken resentment in India where the U.S. was accused of trying to use food as a "political bribe." Communists in India spread rumors (denied by the Indian Govt.) that Russia had offered India huge quantities of grain, no strings attached.

State Secy. Dean G. Acheson, who had relayed India's request to the Senate, said Jan. 24 he was sympathetic toward it. He met Jan. 27 with Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, Indian Ambassador, who recently talked with Nehru in Paris. The State Dept. avoided an open dispute with Congress over aid to India, but its press officer, Michael McDermott, commented Jan. 30 there was "no question" that India urgently needed huge quantities of grain.* [See p. 26K, N]

Meanwhile Nehru, addressing an All-India Congress Party meeting in Bombay Jan. 31, denounced Indian Reds as "bent only on . . . armed rebellion." [See p. 26K, N]

Warfare & Other Developments

UN Forces Attack. Advance Communist positions south and east of Seoul were overrun by UN troops this week, and patrols ventured to within 7 miles of the captive South Korean capital.

The so-called "limited objective" drive by the U.S. 8th Army, which included South Korean, Turk, Greek, French, British Commonwealth and Puerto Rican units, virtually eliminated the "no man's land" between main Communist forces along the Han River near Seoul and the previous UN line from Osan to Wonju. The 8th Army said it was killing 1,000 Reds a day.

Besides suffering heavy damage from UN air raids, the Reds also were harassed by a South Korean Marine commando raid Jan. 26 on Inchon while that port west of Seoul was under naval bombardment [see p. 27E]. On the east coast, a UN naval task force led by the battleship *Missouri* raided Communist positions in the Kansong-Kosong area just above the 38th Parallel Jan. 29-Feb. 1 while South Korean troops advanced to Kangnung, 20 miles below the parallel [see Vol. X, p. 405K]. Highlights on the 40-mile-wide land front [see map p. 33]:

Western Sector—The 8th Army reoccupied Suwon (16 mi. south of Seoul) Jan. 26, pushed its main line 7 miles north of there the next 6 days and sent a U.S. patrol to within 7 miles of Seoul Jan. 30. Much hand-to-hand fighting developed north of Suwon and Kumyangang as Chinese manning foxhole out-

*Because of crop failures last year due to weather disasters and earthquakes, India now has no food reserves—at a time of year when it should have a million tons of food on hand, Indian Food & Agri. Min. K. M. Munshi said Jan. 28. He predicted a famine in the country before the next harvest in October unless 2 million tons of grain can be obtained from the U.S. at a low price. [See pp. 21H-J, 9K]

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posts fought to the death. The Turkish Brigade and a company of Greeks distinguished themselves. [See p. 27E; Vol. X, 422D]

Central Sector—The 8th Army took over Hoengsong, north of Wonju, Jan. 28, gained several miles north of Yoju after the Air Force scourged a 30-mile-square Communist area with 8,000 gallons of napalm (gasoline jelly) in fire bombings Jan. 29. Red resistance increased northeast of Yoju Feb. 1 and the enemy was shifting reinforcements to that area. [See p. 27D]

MacArthur. Gen. Douglas MacArthur, who was 71 Jan. 26, flew to Korea for his 9th visit to the 8th Army front Jan. 28 and rode by jeep to within a mile of the battle line between Suwon and Seoul. He sent the UN a semi-monthly report Jan. 31 which again defended the 8th Army's abortive Nov. 24 offensive in North Korea, said UN forces were in "excellent shape" and able to "cause an enormous and progressive attrition to the Chinese Communist forces in Korea." Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, 8th Army commander, told MacArthur in Korea Jan. 28 the Reds had suffered casualties of 40,000 killed and 120,000 wounded since Jan. 1, not counting losses from bitter winter weather and disease. [See pp. 27F, 14N, 2C, H]

South Koreans. John Myun Chang, 51, ex-Amb. to the U.S. and spokesman at the UN, arrived in Pusan Jan. 28 to take over as Premier of South Korea. He succeeded Lee Bum Suk, who resigned last April 6 [see Vol. X, pp. 354J, 290D-E]. Denying a rumor that 4 South Koreans had been shot for the Dec. 23 truck-jeep crash in which U.S. Gen. Walton H. Walker was killed, the ROK Govt. reported Jan. 31 that the South Korean truck-driver involved was given a 3-year prison sentence and his 3 companions acquitted. [See p. 3A; Vol. X, 414J-K]

Belgian-Luxembourg volunteer force (650 Belgians, 50 Luxembourgers) landed in Pusan Jan. 31. [See Vol. X, p. 421J]

Maj. Sabiha Gokcen, 36, adopted daughter of the late Turkish Pres. Kemal Ataturk and a regular Turkish Air Force fighter pilot, announced in Istanbul Jan. 28 she had been accepted as a volunteer to fly in combat in Korea.

ATLANTIC DEFENSE

Eisenhower Urges Arms for Europe. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told Congress and 2 Senate committees Feb. 1 in a report on his European inspection tour: (1) West Europe has the will to resist Communist aggression but there is a "crying need" for equipment; (2) the U.S. must provide the arms and the leadership; (3) no limit should be set on the number of troops the U.S. may send. He noted some "pessimism bordering upon defeatism" in Europe but spoke of the "rejuvenation" of the "spirit to resist." West Europe, he said, must be defended by the U.S. In the hands of communism it would imperil American security. He also urged a "very much stronger" U.S. information service, indicated a goal of a 40-division European army, mostly French, by 1953. [See p. 18P]

Eisenhower completed his 3-week inspection tour of Atlantic pact countries by stopping in Ottawa Jan. 26, after a flight from Europe via Iceland, and meeting with Prime Min. Louis St. Laurent and the Canadian Cabinet. Canada was said to be planning to contribute a 5,000-man brigade to Eisenhower's international army in West Europe this year. The general flew to West Point, N.Y. Jan. 27, was welcomed back in Washington by Pres. Truman Jan. 31 and began his round of conferences and speeches there by meeting with the Cabinet. [See p. 27K-P]

Pleven-Truman Meeting. European and Far Eastern problems —emphasis on Atlantic defense, the West European economy and Indo-China—were discussed by Pres. Truman and French Premier René Pleven during a conference in Washington Jan. 29-30.

The 2 leaders said in a communiqué at the end of their talks Jan. 30 they saw eye to eye on the principle that "aggression must not be rewarded or the menace of aggression appeased." But they promised they would "never neglect" a "genuine" opportunity to settle differences with the Reds by negotiation. They called for "resistance by UN forces to aggression" in Korea until "an honorable solution" is worked out there.

Pleven promised France would "do its utmost" to defeat the Reds in Indo-China and "neglect no opportunity to intensify its rearmament" for defense of Europe. Mr. Truman indorsed French efforts to get "earliest possible" action on the Schuman plan for a European coal-steel pool. [See Vol. X, p. 307C-D]

Pleven said in a speech to the Natl. Press Club in Washington Jan. 30 that the U.S. and France "are allies and will remain allies." He disclosed that the Atlantic pact group hoped to get a one-to-5 (the U.S. State Dept. said one-in-5) ratio of Germans into the European defense force. He reported that the French Army had 160,000 men—60,000 from Continental France—in Indo-China, also supported a Viet Nam army of 150,000, has had 25,000 troops killed there the past 5 years. [See p. 15B]

Accompanying Pleven on his trip by plane to Washington was Gen. Pierre Alfonse Juin, Resident General of French Morocco. Juin was given supreme authority Jan. 25 to reorganize the French military establishment—first time France has conferred such authority on one general in peacetime. They left for Canada Feb. 1 en route home. [See p. 3C; Vol. X, 422H, 398N, 392E]

Britain Ups Arms Budget. In a move timed partly to offset American criticism of Britain's "go easy" attitude toward the Chinese Reds in Korea, Prime Min. Clement R. Attlee announced Jan. 29 a new increase in Britain's defense budget for the next 3 years. He raised the goal to £4.7 billion ($13,160,000,000), an increase of £1.1 billion or 30% over British Govt. estimates last fall of what the country's economy would stand.

The new budget will represent 14% of Britain's national income as against a 16% outlay by the U.S. It will impose far greater austerity than U.S. civilians will put up with. The British Armed Forces will be increased to 800,000 men (instead of the previous 682,000 goal) by April 1; 235,000 World War II veterans will take 15-day training courses next summer; plane and tank production will be raised 400% in 3 years; plans will be made to increase British divisions in Germany from 4 to 8 or 9 a month after a war starts. [See pp. 27N, 26L, 15J]

Germans Get Clemency; Krupp Freed. Death sentences of 21 German war criminals were commuted to life imprisonment or less and 33 war crimes prisoners, including Alfried Krupp von Bohlen, were ordered released Jan. 31 by U.S. High Comm. John J. McCloy and Gen. Thomas F. Handy, commander of U.S. forces in Europe. They ruled on 101 war crimes convictions reviewed in the U.S. zone, including the last unexecuted death sentences.

For reasons of clemency (guilt was not questioned), 21 out of 28 facing the death sentence were granted commutations. Those spared included 11 men condemned for the Malmédy massacre of 142 unarmed U.S. soldiers in the Belgian Bulge in Dec. 1944. With these sentences changed to life imprisonment, the Malmédy case was closed with no death sentences carried out. [See Vol. IX, p. 330G]

The U.S. officials refused to commute death sentences of S.S. (Elite Guard) Gens. Oswald Pohl, Otto Ohlendorf, Ehrich Neumann, Walter Braune and Paul Blobel and civilians George Schallermair and Hans Schmidt for concentration camp murders.

Krupp's 12-year sentence for war guilt was commuted to time he has already served and confiscation of his property was reversed as excessive punishment [see Vol. IX, p. 146F]. All other German industrialists in jail in the U.S. zone also were freed for time served, as was Maj. Gen. Wilhelm Speidel, under 20-year sentence for execution of Russian hostages. He is a brother of Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel, one of West Germany's negotiators with the Western allies on plans for German rearmament [see p. 3F]. Life sentences of ex-Gens. Wilhelm List and Walter Kuntze, convicted on same charges as Speidel, were upheld [see Vol. VIII, p. 167A]. Ex-AF Marshal Erhard Milch, State Secy. in Hermann Goering's Nazi Air Ministry, had his life term for advocating and exploiting slave labor reduced to 15 years. [See Vol. VII, p. 337K]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Plans $9-$10 Billion Tax Boost. Pres. Truman told members of the House Ways & Means Com. Jan. 31 that he will ask for a $9-to-$10 billion tax increase in his forthcoming tax message to Congress Feb. 2 and an additional $6½ billion rise later. Mr. Truman, who needed the extra revenue to balance his 1952 budget, expected to get the money for the initial boost from 3 sources: (1) About $4 billion by raising all individual income tax rates by 4 percentage points; (2) about $3 billion by raising the top tax rate on regular corporation incomes from the present 47% on all earnings above $25,000 to 55%, and (3) about $3 billion by increasing some excise taxes and imposing new ones.

The $9-$10 billion tax boost, if voted, would be a record. (Previous record: $7 billion in 1942.) [See pp. 17M, 16C, H]

Guard Increased. White House Press Secy. Joseph Short revealed Jan. 26 that the President received 1,900 threatening letters in fiscal 1949 and 2,600 in fiscal 1950 and the rate for 1951 is even higher. As a result 27 more Secret Service men have been authorized (some for non-Presidential duty) and 41 more uniformed guards. [See Vol. X, p. 347G]

Appointment. Herschel D. Newsom of Columbus, Ind., master of the Natl. Grange, as a member of the Economic Cooperation Admin.'s advisory board Jan. 29. [See Vol. X, p. 403F]

Resignation. Robert Butler as Ambassador to Cuba Jan. 29. [See Vol. IX, p. 87D; VII, 211D]

WAGE & PRICE FREEZE

Ceilings Imposed. A stop-gap freeze of most prices and wages was clamped down on the U.S. economy by Economic Stabilizer Eric Johnston Jan. 26. Pay ceilings were the Jan. 25 levels except in any case where the May 24-June 24, 1950 level was higher. Ceilings for prices were the highest points reached during the period Dec. 19-Jan. 25.

The orders were announced at a joint press conference by Price Stabilizer Michael V. DiSalle and Wage Stabilization Board Chairman Cyrus S. Ching, but Ching said he had been handed the wage order only 10 minutes before it was issued. DiSalle's Price Stabilization Office and Ching's WSB immediately went to work preparing modifications of the orders designed to eliminate inequities and give relief where needed.

Violators of the price freeze faced penalties of fines up to $10,000 and jail terms up to one year.

Defense Mobilization Director Charles E. Wilson Jan. 26 barred avoidance of the freeze by ordering that no materials were to be diverted from low-priced lines to higher-priced ones.

Exemptions. Exempted from the price freeze under terms of the Defense Production Act were farm products selling below parity, advertising, insurance, professional service fees, real estate, books, periodicals, motion pictures, utilities, transportation, securities, art objects and raw or unprocessed agricultural commodities. Parity was set as the ceiling price for farm products now below parity. If below-parity farm items rise in price, prices of food containing them can rise only the exact amount necessary to offset the farm product price increase.

Auto and hide prices, frozen previously, were exempted.

Coal Ceilings Raised. A relaxation of the wage freeze under which the United Mine Workers' new raise was ruled valid was approved by a 6-3 vote by the WSB Jan. 31. The industry members dissented. The WSB regulation exempted from the freeze any raise negotiated or announced to affected employes on or before Jan. 25 and effective on or before Feb. 9. The 370,000 UMW soft-coal miners had won a 20¢ hourly raise Jan. 18 effective Feb. 1, and a similar agreement was signed for the 75,000 UMW hard-coal miners Jan. 26. The WSB ruled that the hard-coal raise was also exempt because it was negotiated Jan. 24, the day before the deadline. The Price Stabilization Office Feb. 1 approved a compensatory coal price rise effective Feb. 2 that would allow soft-coal prices to be increased as much as 25¢ a ton and hard-coal prices 90¢. [See p. 30F]

3 other regulations issued by the WSB Jan. 31 (1) exempted non-federal government employes from the freeze (no action was taken on federal workers because the board was not sure it had jurisdiction over them), (2) said that no "fringe" raises such as bonuses, pensions, insurance or paid holidays could be granted without prior WSB approval and (3) authorized raises needed to comply with the fair labor standards act or other laws.

Enforcement Begins. The Price Stabilization Office opened 13 regional and 42 district branch offices throughout the country Jan. 29 to begin local administration of price control. Pres. Truman Jan. 26 ordered all Govt. agencies to lend qualified staff members to the stabilization agency until it can hire its own.

F. Joseph Donohue, successful federal prosecutor in the Harry Bridges perjury trial, was sworn in Jan. 29 as Asst. Price Stabilization Director in charge of enforcement. He succeeded Vice Adm. John H. Hoover, who resigned, charging that politics influenced appointments. DiSalle denied this Jan. 29.

Johnston Jan. 24 delegated price control authority to DiSalle and wage control authority to the WSB, in both cases subject to his (Johnston's) supervision.

Future Plans. DiSalle promised in a broadcast Jan. 28 that some prices will be "rolled back" to below the Dec. 19-Jan. 25 peaks and warned of "severe penalties" for both black market operators and their customers.

Johnston told the Joint Congressional Economic Report Com. Jan. 26 that the price-wage curbs would be "temporary" and removed as soon as the economy was stabilized. But before the curbs are lifted, he said, "we will have to balance the budget, not just for one year but for 2 or 3 years at least. We will have to restore confidence in the dollar" and curb credit.

Neither Johnston nor DiSalle saw any immediate need for rationing and both considered it possible that rationing might not have to be imposed at all. [See p. 31D]

Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods Jan. 28 called for "tough" rent controls to match the wage-price curbs. He said rents were rising and he could not stop them. [See Vol. X, p. 410A]

Reaction. Many Congressmen complained that the wage-price freeze was too late. Comment: Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.)—"Locking the barn door after the horse is stolen." Rep. Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.)—All it did was "freeze the hole in every family's pocketbook." Rep. Mike Mansfield (D., Mont.)—"Phony," an "act of timidity"; prices should have been rolled back to Oct. 1 levels. Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.)—"It has been long delayed—too long." Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.)—"Better late than never." AFL Pres. William Green—"Unjust and unfair unless labor is given a chance to overcome obvious inequities." CIO Vice Pres. Michael Quill—"A shocking blow to American wage earners and consumers." American Farm Bureau Fed. Pres. Allan Kline—Price controls will cut the nation's potential production 10%-15% in 5 years.

N.Y. Stock Exchange prices soared in reaction to the wage-price freeze. But futures trading in cotton, wool, coffee, sugar, hides, lead, zinc, rubber, tin, black pepper and cottonseed oil were suspended on major exchanges Jan. 27 pending clarification of the freeze order. Under OPA in World War II futures trading in virtually all commodities was suspended.

Inflation. The wage-price freeze was imposed to stem inflationary trends that had forced consumer prices up 4.8% since the Korean attack in June 1950. Wholesale prices were up 12%, average weekly manufacturing wages up 12% to a record $64.15 and corporation after-tax profits up 21.8% to a record annual rate of $24.5 billion despite tax increases.

Other recent indications of inflation: Procter & Gamble and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet raised wholesale soap prices 6% Jan. 22 . . . Coin-box telephone rates went up from 5c to 10c in New York Jan. 6 . . . The nation's railroads asked the ICC for a 6% freight rate rise Jan. 16 . . . New records set for wool prices: Tibetan wool, $1.10 a lb., in Kalimpong, India Jan. 21; South African wool, 210½ pence ($1.96) a lb. for fine supercombings in East London, S. Africa Jan. 22; Australian wool, 313¼ pence a lb. in Sydney Jan. 23. [See Vol. X, p. 403M] . . . Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co. and Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. quit the carpet wool market Jan. 25 in revolt against price increases that drove carpet wool prices up from 65c a lb. last year to the present $2.35 . . . Tin prices soared to a record £1,355-£1,360 ($3,794-$3,808) a ton on the London Metal Exchange Jan. 29 . . . Quicksilver prices in New York jumped from $189 a flask (76 lbs.) Jan. 17 to a record $232 Jan. 18. [See p. 31H]

Eccles Against Price Freeze. Fed. Reserve Board Member Marriner S. Eccles told the Congressional Joint Economic Report Com. Jan. 25 that blanket price curbs were "unnecessary and should not be imposed," but he urged ceilings on wages, which, he said, would bring prices down. [See Vol. X, p. 20M]

Rail Strike. A walkout of railroad switchmen on 15 rail lines in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis and Peoria, Ill. Jan. 30 spread to 30 cities and 42 lines by Feb. 1. The strikers, members of the Bro'hood of Railroad Trainmen, announced that they were "sick" and either left the job or failed to report. These were the identical tactics they used in a strike last December.

The walkout resulted from a 2-year attempt to win a 40-hour work week at 48 hours' pay. It was in defiance of both the Govt., which had been nominally running the roads through the Army since Aug. 27, 1950, and of federal court orders issued during the December strike. Union chiefs said they had not authorized the walkout and were trying to end it. [See p. 8F]

White House negotiations between the railroads and 16 unions representing 1,000,000 non-operating rail employes ended in failure Jan. 19 after the unions refused to drop demands for a 25¢ hourly raise. The CIO announced Jan. 13 that it was forming a union called the United Railroad Workers of America to try to sign up the non-operating workers, most of whom are represented by AFL unions. John Green, retiring as president of the CIO Industrial Union of Marine & Shipbuilding Workers, was named chairman of the new rail union. [See Vol. X, p. 333J-K]

DEFENSE

3 Atomic Tests. 3 atomic explosions were set off by the Atomic Energy Comm. Jan. 27, 28 and Feb. 1 on Frenchman Flat, the Air Force's 5,000-sq.-mi. bombing-&-gunnery range 100 miles northwest of Las Vegas, Nev. The first of a series of experiments at the Nevada site, they were the 2d, 3d and 4th atomic blasts inside the U.S., the first being the test of the nation's first A-bomb at Alamogordo, N.M. in 1945. They brought the total of atomic explosions up to 11 for the U.S. and the world's known total up to 12, counting Russia's single reported blast. But AEC Chairman Gordon Dean told reporters Jan. 30 that the explosions were not of A-bombs although they were definitely "nuclear detonations."

Officials at the test site said everybody was "happy" about the results of the tests. The 3 blasts went off between 5:45 and 6 a.m. Pacific Standard Time. The roar was heard and the flash seen 100 miles southeast in Las Vegas, where many people were still in the all-night gambling casinos, and as far as 200 miles away in mid-Arizona, southwestern Utah and southeastern California. Dishes, doors and windows rattled in many nearby towns and some burglar alarms were set off in Las Vegas, but no damage was done. Seismographs at California Institute of Technology nearly 300 miles away recorded the explosions, but measured the shock as "very small." The detonations were preceded by a "dry-run" non-atomic explosion Jan. 24.

AEC officials reported no radioactive contamination of nearby areas, but all planes were ordered to keep at least 150 miles away for awhile to allow radiation in the air to dissipate. The test site itself is off limits for all flights.

The AEC has named its Nevada test project Operation Ranger and expects to build permanent installations costing $10 million there. About 500 people are already employed at the base, which will operate as a branch of the AEC's Los Alamos, N.M. laboratories. Navy Capt. Carroll Tyler is manager of the project, and Dr. Alvin C. Granger, chief of the Los Alamos test division, is its scientific director. [See p. 7E]

Atom Spy Case. A N.Y. federal grand jury returned a superseding espionage indictment Jan. 31 against 5 persons accused of transmitting atomic secrets to Russia. They are: Julius Rosenberg, 33, and his wife, Ethel, 35; Morton Sobell, 34; David Greenglass, 29, who is Mrs. Rosenberg's brother and has pleaded guilty, and Anatoli A. Yakovlev, ex-Soviet vice consul who has left the country. The new indictment extended the period of the espionage conspiracy to cover June 6, 1944 to June 6, 1950. [See Vol. X, pp. 402C, 386H, 333E]

Negro Pilot Accused. Capt. Charles A. Hill Jr., 29, a Negro Reserve officer who was decorated 3 times in World War II as a fighter pilot, refused in Detroit Jan. 30 to resign his commission. The AF accused him of reading the *Daily Worker*, said his father, a pastor, and sister were active in Red or front movements and demanded that he quit or face a hearing on disloyalty charges. Hill asked for a senior board to examine the charges.

COMMUNISM

Remington 'Unfaithful.' William W. Remington admitted at his perjury trial in New York Jan. 29 that he had "illicit relations" with a woman named "Jane" in Washington in 1946 after he had separated from his wife. He also admitted that he knocked his wife down in 1947 during an argument over their son. They were divorced in 1949, and she has testified against him at the trial, calling him a former Communist. Mrs. Frederick C. Remington, his mother, testified for him Jan. 29, and the defense rested Jan. 30.

Ex-FBI agent William Cornelison testified in rebuttal Jan. 31 that Remington had turned informer in 1947 and gave the FBI information on supposed Reds. He identified 4 letters from Remington. Remington had denied making any "deal" with the FBI. In one letter he offered to do anything he could because the Communist Party "is a menace." [See p. 30M]

Legal Action. Fed. District Judge James R. Kirkland ruled in Washington Jan. 31 that witnesses before Congressional committees need not answer questions that might incriminate them but he refused to dismiss contempt-of-Congress indictments against 19 persons. They included Earl Browder and Frederick Vanderbilt Field. [See p. 31B-C; Vol. X, 395B, 386G]

The Communist Party asked the District Court in Washington Jan. 31 to enjoin the Attorney General and the Subversive Activities Control Board from requiring the party to register under the Internal Security Act. The board had rejected the party's challenge of its constitutionality and ordered the party to answer by Feb. 14 Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath's petition that it register. [See p. 8C]

It was revealed Jan. 11 that the first legal challenge of the act—filed Oct. 27 by 135 individuals—was withdrawn Dec. 27 through the Civil Rights Congress. [See Vol. X, p. 358M]

Professors. The House Un-American Activities Com. disclosed Jan. 27 that David Hawkins, now a Colorado U. philosophy professor, became an administrative aide at the Los Alamos (N.M.) atom bomb plant in May 1943 after quitting the Communist Party. A party member from 1938 to 1943, he testified Dec. 20-21 in closed session. [See Vol. X, p. 395A]

Carnegie Institute of Technology (Pittsburgh) disclosed Jan. 30 that it has appointed Dr. Gian-Carlo Wick, theoretical physicist, to its faculty. He left the U. of Calif. rather than sign a non-Communist loyalty oath. [See p. 31B]

Benny Saltsman, 56, Bronx house painter who came to the U.S. from Russia in 1913 and whose son was killed in action in Belgium in World War II, was ordered deported in New York Jan. 25 because he belonged to the Communist Party in 1936-37. Another son was wounded in the war. . . . **Atty. Gen. J. Howard McGrath,** denying Jan. 27 that the Justice Dept. is trying to arouse public opposition to the McCarran Red control bill, said 1,300 aliens have been temporarily detained at Ellis Is. under the act but only 19 have been denied admission. [See p. 31A] . . . **Mrs. Kurt Knauff,** 36, German war bride, whom the Justice Dept. has held on Ellis Is. for 2 years as a security "hazard," was freed Jan. 30 on a temporary parole order issued by McGrath. [See Vol. X, p. 158F-G] . . . **The Senate** Jan. 29 voted $75,000 for the McCarran Judiciary subcommittee to investigate administration of the McCarran Act and communism. [See p. 29A]

CIO shipbuilding workers refused in New York Jan. 31 to overhaul the Polish liner *Batory* because it is a "Communist enemy" ship. [See Vol. X, p. 417J] . . . **"American Peace Crusade,"** sponsored by Thomas Mann, Paul Robeson, other leftists and several admitted Communists, issued a statement in New York Jan. 31 announcing a "Peace Pilgrimage" to Washington March 1. [See p. 8C]

SENATE CRIME INQUIRY

Senate Cites 8 Gamblers. The Senate Jan. 23 cited 8 gamblers for contempt in refusing to answer questions before the Senate Crime Investigating Com. The witnesses: Joseph Doto (Joe Adonis) of Fort Lee, N.J.; Anthony J. (Tony) Accardo, Chicago gang chief; Jack I. Dragna, Los Angeles; Pat Manno (alias Patrick J. Manning), called a Chicago numbers racket operator by the committee; Walter M. Pechart, San Francisco, and James Lynch, Arthur Longano and Salvatore Moretti, all members of what the committee called a northern New Jersey gambling ring which included Adonis. Adonis and 6 others were indicted in Hackensack, N.J. Jan. 23 on gambling charges. Among them were Lynch, Longano, Moretti and Anthony Guarini (alias Tony Greno), now serving a term for gambling. [See Vol. X, p. 424N]

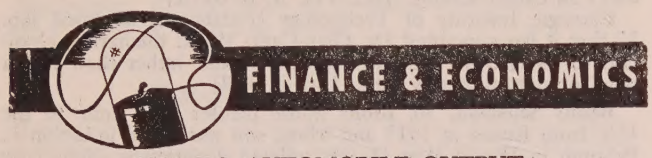
9 Others Face Contempt Action. The Senate committee voted Jan. 30 to cite 9 other witnesses for contempt after hearings in Cleveland and New Orleans. They were: Sheriff Frank J. Clancy of Jefferson Parish (county) in Louisiana, who refused to tell what he was doing to stop gambling; Carlos Marcello, whom Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) described as "one of the principal criminals in the U.S." and reputed head of the New Orleans underworld; Joseph Porretto, associate in New Orleans racing news operations; Phil Kastel, New Orleans gambler and partner of Frank Costello, New York operator. Also cited were: James Licavoli of Cleveland, Joseph Di Carlo of Youngstown, Joseph J. Aquippa (or Aiuppa) of Coral Gables, Fla. (all 3 of whom defied the committee in Cleveland) and David M. Kessel of San Francisco.

Cleveland. The Cleveland hearings Jan. 17-19 produced a statement by Ohio Gov. Frank J. Lausche that local law-enforcement agencies had failed to suppress commercial gambling in several Ohio counties and that a federal law is needed to suppress interstate horse racing wires. Arthur B. McBride, owner of the Cleveland Browns football team and former owner of the Continental Press Service, which his son now owns, denied any criminal activities Jan. 17. [See Vol. X, p. 425A]

New Orleans. The New Orleans hearings Jan. 25-26 produced evidence to show that gambling was widespread throughout the

state. Mrs. Viola Grosch, former wife of Criminal Sheriff John Grosch of Orleans Parish, said Jan. 26 that he accumulated $150,000 in 6 years—payoffs by lottery and prostitution agents—although his salary as a city detective was only $186 to $346 a month. After refusing to answer committee questions Jan. 26, Sheriff Clancy closed down gambling in unincorporated sections of his Jefferson Parish Jan. 30 and seized slot machines.

Los Angeles. The 1950 Los Angeles County grand jury reported Jan. 22 that a "shocking condition" of vice protection "continues to exist" in the county. It assailed Sheriff Eugene Biscailuz for failing to end it. 3 former members of his staff have been indicted. [See Vol. X, p. 376G]



1950 U.S. AUTOMOBILE OUTPUT

Passenger cars per maker (Automotive News estimate Jan. 2):

Chrysler (total)	1,193,056	Gen. Motors (total)	3,046,608
Chryslers	164,684	Buicks	552,839
DeSotos	126,615	Cadillacs	110,828
Dodges	331,543	Chevrolets	1,519,278
Plymouths	570,314	Oldsmobiles	396,529
Ford (total)	1,557,107	Pontiacs	467,134
Fords	1,186,933	Kaiser-Frazer (total)	146,823
Lincolns	35,440	Frazers	10,131
Mercuries	334,734	Kaisers	136,692
Crosley	7,590	Studebaker	268,827
Hudson	142,515	Willys-Overland	38,191
Nash	189,776	**U.S. total**	6,663,461
Packard	72,968		

[See p. 22K; Vol. X, p. 31E-F]

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1950	Net Income 1949	Per Share 1950	Per Share 1949
Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	$41,212,520	$37,150,977	.....	.....
American Gas & Electric Co.	24,506,229	22,167,047	$4.86	$4.66
Atlantic Refining Co.	40,842,000	27,210,000	13.09	9.51
Bethlehem Steel Corp.	*122,976,071	*99,283,539	12.15	9.68
Boston Edison Co.	7,726,652	7,172,368	3.13	2.91
Canada Cement Co., Ltd.	[a]5,206,516	[a]4,820,196	6.52	5.86
Chicago & North Western Ry.	5,440,370	7,380	1.06	[p].01
Chicago, Milw., St. Paul & Pac.	14,439,924	3,753,000	3.93	[p]3.35
Consolidated Edison Co. of N.Y.	39,206,625	35,017,367	2.44	2.22
Consumers Power Co.	19,004,339	14,928,875	3.05	2.54
Delaware & Hudson Co.	5,603,269	1,539,402	10.38	2.85
Dunlop Rubber Co.	[b]£3,983,409	[c]£4,208,199	.....	.....
Freeport Sulphur Co.	$6,768,739	$5,902,314	8.46	7.38
Gen. Portland Cement	5,907,700	5,239,900	5.68	5.04
Gulf, Mobile & Ohio R.R.	7,836,071	3,818,317	.....	.....
Hercules Powder Co.	*14,528,652	9,951,960	5.31	3.60
Intl. Harvester Co.	[d]*66,714,716	[d]61,270,433	4.72	4.36
Johns-Manville Corp.	*22,814,491	14,368,926	7.29	4.85
Lone Star Cement Corp.	9,935,521	9,807,603	10.47	10.34
Massey-Harris Co., Ltd.	[d]10,015,803	.....	9.76	.....
Missouri-Kansas-Texas Lines	6,348,000	4,870,000	.....	.....
New England Tel. & Tel.	18,956,371	11,190,941	12.19	7.19
N.Y. Central R.R.	18,315,170	9,727,816	2.84	1.51
Ohio Edison Co.	14,379,458	12,110,343	2.98	2.68
Pennsylvania Power & Light	11,918,244	9,487,776	2.50	2.13
Pennsylvania R.R.	38,420,677	12,474,627	2.92	.95
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R.R.	5,899,612	5,064,145	6.83	5.36
St. Louis-San Francisco Ry.	11,244,618	5,598,313	6.57	2.02
Seaboard Air Line R.R.	11,207,907	5,137,895	12.30	5.16
Sharpe & Dohme, Inc.	*5,275,858	4,759,641	4.31	3.95
Southern Ry.	22,400,042	11,914,308	14.94	6.87
Stone & Webster, Inc.	6,038,000	6,383,086	2.87	3.03
Sun Oil Co.	36,291,498	25,177,875	6.02	4.57
Texas Eastern Transmission	9,428,334	7,278,313	1.93	1.49
Texas & Pacific Ry.	8,251,486	4,955,971	18.23	9.73
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.	[e]124,000,000	92,210,192	4.30	3.20
U.S. Steel Corp.	†215,337,655	165,908,829	7.28	5.39
Virginia Electric & Power Co.	10,118,020	7,880,580	1.91	1.74
Virginia Ry.	6,708,338	3,501,617	4.02	1.46

*Record †Highest since 1917 [a]Year Nov. 30 [b]1949 [c]1948
[d]Year Oct. 31. [e]Estimate [p]On preferred

Materials Curbed. A series of orders designed to cut non-defense use of tin by 1/3 was issued by the Natl. Production Authority Jan. 27. Tinplate for beer and pet food cans was cut 10%. No tin at all was allowed for coffee, other dry foods and many other items. The NPA simultaneously cut the amount of molybdenum defense plants can use.

Other recent NPA curbs: *Jan. 22*—Percentage of U.S. steel output allocated to defense was raised to 35%; tungsten was put under allocation control effective March 1. *Jan. 23*—Chlorine producers were ordered to supply as much chlorine for public health uses (drinking, sewage treatment) to their regular customers as in 1950, effective March 1. *Jan. 24*—Banned use of nickel in auto trim and nearly 400 other civilian products, effective March 1; banned nickel-bearing stainless steel and high content nickel alloys in a long list of non-defense items, effective April 1. (James W. Follin resigned Jan. 20 as acting chief of the NPA's Reconstruction Controls Div. in a dispute over a commercial building licensing system.) [See pp. 22C, 11H]

Steel Capacity Up. The American Iron & Steel Institute predicted Jan. 24 that annual capacity of the U.S. steel industry will be expanded to 17½ million tons by the end of 1952. The 4,800,000-ton expansion during 1950 raised the nation's steel-making capacity to 104,229,650 tons a year.

Major steel-expansion plans announced recently: U.S. Steel's projected $400 million Fairless Works (capacity: 1,800,000 tons a year) on the Delaware River near Morrisville, Pa. [See Vol. X, p. 418G] . . . A $300 million program announced by Bethlehem Steel Jan. 22; designed to raise the company's annual capacity by 2,600,000 tons to a total of 17,600,000 by the end of 1952. . . . A proposed $250 million plant in New London, Conn. to be built by the New England Steel Development Corp. (Clifford S. Strike, president); capacity: 1,000,000 tons a year; issued a certificate of necessity by the Natl. Security Resources Board Jan. 11. . . . Formation in Detroit of the $115 million Gibraltar Steel Corp., contingent upon Govt. approval and receipt of $100 million in Govt. funds, announced Jan. 29; to be headed by Carleton Higbie of Higbie Mfg. Co., Cyrus Eaton of Otis & Co. and Max J. Zivian of Detroit Steel Corp. . . . Purchase by Natl. Steel Corp. Jan. 3 of a 2,000-acre site on the Delaware River 10 miles south of Camden, N.J., for erection of the East Coast's 3d large steel mill; other Natl. Steel expansion plans announced Jan. 24 will raise the company's capacity from 4,750,000 tons a year to 6 million tons in 2 years. [See p. 22K, P; Vol. X, 403H]

U.S. grain exports July-Dec. 1950, according to Agriculture Dept. estimate Jan. 22: 217,637,000 bu., 25% below the figure for July-Dec. 1949. (The Agriculture Dept. lifted all corn and wheat planting restrictions Jan. 5 to fill mobilization needs.)

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ending Jan. 27

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	$22,443,000,000	$22,494,000,000	$24,425,000,000
Currency circulation	$27,028,000,000	$27,200,000,000	$26,913,000,000
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans	[a]$17,972,000,000	$17,924,000,000	$13,861,000,000
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,362,263,764	$8,646,133,624	$7,062,766,650
N.Y. bank loans (week to Jan. 24)	[r]$6,383,000,000	$6,361,000,000	.....
England note circulation (£)	1,284,673,000	1,297,105,000	1,247,697,000
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	12,778,940	18,248,195	7,435,065
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)*	141.80	141.73	125.67
Bond sales	$27,092,800	$30,929,000	$21,520,900
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)*	103.05	102.92	102.55
AGRICULTURE:			
Wheat price (bu.)	$2.74¼	$2.72½	$2.53¼
Corn price (bu.)	$2.00⅞	$2.02	$1.56⅛
Cotton price (lb.)	$.4535	$.455	$.3229
INDUSTRY:	**Dec. 1950**	**Nov. 1950**	**Dec. 1949**
Steel output (tons)	[s]8,343,290	8,011,851	7,728,224
Pig iron output (tons)	5,693,033	5,386,838	5,230,715
	This Week	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Auto output (cars, trucks)†	156,995	153,442	133,466
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,051,350	5,761,510	4,962,300
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]11,860,000	10,025,000	7,420,000
Elec. output (kwh.)	[b]6,908,818,000	6,980,845,000	6,041,158,000
Carloadings (cars)	[b]779,816	783,025	618,950
PRICES:			
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	[t]$46.75	$46.75	$26.75
Wholesale food index‡	$7.08	$7.04	$5.78
Weekly wholesale commodity index (BLS, 1926=100)	[d]179.9	178.7	151.3
Consumers' price index	**Nov. 15, 1950**	**Oct. 15, 1950**	**Nov. 15, 1949**
(BLS, 1935-39=100)	175.6	174.8	168.6
Foods	209.5	209.0	200.8
Apparel	195.0	193.4	186.3
Rent	125.4	125.0	122.0
Farm prices (Agriculture Dept., 1910-14=100)—	**Dec. 15, 1950**	**Nov. 15, 1950**	**Dec. 15, 1949**
Received by farmers	286	276	233
Paid by farmers	265	263	246
Parity ratio	108	105	95
BUSINESS:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Dept. store sales (Fed. Res. Board, 1935-39=100)	[b]301	305	230
Failures (Jan. 18)‡	167	193	231
Consumer spending (1935-39=100)‡	**Dec. 1950** 323.5	**Nov. 1950** 305.5	**Dec. 1949** 272.3
U.S. Trade with 10-nation Soviet bloc in Europe§—	**Nov. 1950**	**Oct. 1950**	
Imports	$4,400,000	$5,600,000	
Exports	$700,000	$900,000	

*N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet §Census Bureau [a]Fed. Reserve member banks, 95 cities, Jan. 17 [b]Jan. 20 [c]Jan. 13 [d]Jan. 23; all time high [r]Record [s]A record 2,017,000 ingot tons of steel were produced in the week ended Jan. 27, the industry operating at 101% of theoretical capacity. [t]No. 1 heavy melting grade steel scrap sold for a record $51.50 a ton in Pittsburgh Jan. 26; top grade reached $52 a ton in some trades in Buffalo, N.Y. Jan. 24.

[See p. 34K; Vol. X, 411G] . . . **Hong Kong importers** have been buying 1,000 tons of Malayan rubber a day in Singapore for reshipment to Red China, the AP reported Jan. 21. Malaya exported a record 1,106,483 tons of rubber in 1950, the U.S. getting 376,724 tons, Britain 197,577 tons, Russia 68,058 and Hong Kong 44,367 (reported Jan. 8). [See pp. 22K, 20P] . . . **U.S. Series E savings bonds** now maturing can be kept an additional 10 years at 2.9% interest, Treas. Secy. John W. Snyder announced Jan. 18. The plan is designed to cut red tape, keep the Treasury from paying out huge sums for cash-ins and hold down money in circulation. Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D., N.C.) introduced a bill to legalize the plan Jan. 19. [See Vol. X, p. 342K] . . . **Pemex**, Mexican Govt. oil monopoly, bought the Mexican Gulf Oil Co. and subsidiaries in Mexico for $2,350,000 Jan. 18. [See Vol. X, p. 175B] . . . **London's Mincing Lane cocoa terminal market** reopened Jan. 15 for the first time since the start of World War II . . . ***Chicago Journal of Commerce*** became the Midwestern edition of the *Wall St. Journal* Jan. 2. It was bought by Dow Jones & Co., *Wall St. Journal* publisher, Dec. 31. Editor of the Chicago edition: William H. Grimes. [See Vol. IX, p. 301G]

ARTS & SCIENCE

NEW BOOKS

A BREATH OF AIR, by Rumer Godden. Novel about tropical island, based on Shakespeare's "The Tempest." Jan. 26. (Viking, 280 pp., $3)*

THE CHINA RUN, by Neil Paterson. Short stories by a Scot. Jan. 26. (Random, 247 pp., $2.75)*

DREAM AND REALITY, by Nicolas Berdyaev. Autobiog. of the Russian philosopher. Jan. 30. (Macmillan, $4.50)†

THE EYES OF REASON, by Stefan Heym. Novel of contemporary Czechoslovakia. Feb. 1. (Little, Brown, $3.75)*

THE FAR SIDE OF PARADISE: A Biography of F. Scott Fitzgerald (author of "The Great Gatsby"), by Arthur Mizener. Book Find Club selection. Jan. 29. (Houghton Mifflin, 362 pp., $4)†

MAGDA, by Maurice Hindus. Novel about Polish immigrant in U.S. Feb. 1. (Doubleday, $3)*

MY SIX CONVICTS: A Psychologist's Three Years in Fort Leavenworth, by Donald P. Wilson. BOMC co-selection. Feb. 1. (Rinehart, 369 pp., $3.50)†

THE RIDDLE OF MacARTHUR: Japan, Korea and the Far East, by John Gunther. A candid report. Jan. 31. (Harper, 240 pp., $2.75)†

*Fiction †Non-fiction

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

ANGEL IN THE PAWNSHOP. A. B. Shiffrin comedy about girl who tries to escape reality in fabulous pawnshop. Staged by John Larson. Incidental music by Will Irwin. Produced by Eddie Dowling & Anthony B. Farrell. Cast headed by Dowling, Joan McCracken. Jan. 18 at Booth. (1-5-2)*

PEER GYNT. Revival of Henrik Ibsen's poetic drama. Adapted by Paul Green. Musical score by Lan Adomian. Staged by Lee Strasberg. Choreography by Valerie Bettis. Produced by Cheryl Crawford in association with R. L. Stevens as 5th in current ANTA series. Starring John Garfield. Cast includes Mildred Dunnock, Pearl Lang, Karl Malden, Sono Osato, Joseph Anthony, Sherry Britton, Nehemia Persoff, John Randolph, Hillel & Aviva, Rebecca Darke. Jan. 28 at ANTA Playhouse. (3-4-1)*

CLOSED

ARMS & THE MAN, 108 performances, Jan. 20. [See Vol. X, p. 343N-P]

AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE, 36 performances, Jan. 27. [See Vol. X, p. 427H]

THE HOUSE OF BERNARDA ALBA, 16 performances, Jan. 21. [See p. 23F]

PETER PAN, 321 performances, Jan. 27. [See Vol. X, p. 135J-K]

RING ROUND THE MOON, 68 performances, Jan. 20. [See Vol. X, p. 387E]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 23G]

OBITUARIES

James Bridie (penname for Dr. Osborne Henry Mavor), 63, Scottish playwright, author of *Daphne Laureola, Jonah & the Whale* and 28 other plays; Jan. 29 in Edinburgh. [See X, 303N]

Sir Charles Blake Cochran, 78, leading British showman and theatrical producer who presented 128 shows in his career; Jan. 31 in London from scalding suffered in his bath. Among his stars were Eleonora Duse, Sacha Guitry, Noel Coward, Beatrice Lillie, Elisabeth Bergner and Yvonne Printemps.

Charles Leo Eidlitz, 84, pioneer and retired arbitrator and contractor in electrical industry; Jan. 27 in New York.

Walter Geist, 56, pres. of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. since 1942; Jan. 29 in Milwaukee of heart ailment.

Archbishop Germanos, 78, head of Greek Orthodox Church in Western Europe & Britain; Jan. 23 in London.

Charles Spencer Hart, 63, advertising executive, author, ex-Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks; Jan. 25 in New York.

Joseph Palmer Knapp, 86, ex-chairman and principal stockholder of Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. (publisher of *Collier's*, the *American Magazine*, the *Woman's Home Companion*), owner of Alco Gravure, Inc. and United Newspapers Magazine Corp. which syndicates *This Week*; Jan. 30 in New York.

Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustav Emil Mannerheim, 83, President of Finland 1944-1946, Finnish national hero who fought 3 wars against Soviet Russia (1918, 1939-40, 1941-44); Jan. 27 in Lausanne, Switz. Son of a nobleman, he served the Tsar in the Russo-Japanese war and World War I, was a 50-year-old lieutenant general when Finland declared its independence in 1917. [See Index Vols. II-VI, VIII]

Eleonora Mendelssohn, 51, German-born actress, great-granddaughter of composer Felix Mendelssohn, wife of actor Martin Kosleck; Jan. 24 in New York of overdose of sleeping pills.

Edward Agar Horatio Nelson, 90, 5th Earl Nelson, great-great nephew of Britain's famous naval hero; Jan. 30 in London. His death ended the annual £5,000 pension paid to holders of the title. Heir to the title: Viscount Trafalgar, 60, the 5th Earl Nelson's son. [See Vol. VI, p. 117P]

Ferdinand Porsche, 75, German racing auto designer, inventor of the Volkswagen; Jan. 30 in Stuttgart.

Rep. John Berchmans Sullivan, 53, (D., Mo.); Jan. 29 in Bethesda, Md. of brain hemorrhage. [See Vol. X, p. 367E]

Dr. Sergei Ivanovich Vavilov, 60, pres. of Academy of Sciences of the USSR, physicist, developer of new source of "cold" light by converting ultra-violet radiation; Jan. 25 in Moscow. [See Vol. IX, p. 99P]

SPORTS

WINNERS

Golf. $10,000 Phoenix, Ariz. open Jan. 28: Lew Worsham, 33, of Oakmont, Pa. for $2,000. [See p. 32N; Vol. VII, 292J] . . . Helen Lee Doherty women's amateur tourney in Miami Jan. 28: Claire Doran, 27, of Cleveland, 3 & 2 over Polly Riley of Ft. Worth, Tex. [See Vol. X, p. 40B]

Horse Racing. $50,000 San Felipe Stakes at Santa Anita (Calif.) Jan. 27: W. C. Martin's Phil D., Ray York up, for $40,700. [See p. 32N-P]

Speed Skating. U.S. outdoor championships in St. Paul Jan. 28: Ken Bartholomew, 30, of Minneapolis won men's title for 6th time. Barbara Marchetti, Wyandotte, Mich., and Gwen DuBois, Newburgh, N.Y., tied for women's title. [See X, 40D]

Tennis. Australian singles titles in Sydney: men's Jan. 30—Richard Savitt of Orange, N.J. beat Ken McGregor of Australia, 6-3, 2-6, 6-3, 6-1; women's Jan. 31—Nancye Bolton beat Thelma Long (both Australia), 6-1, 7-5. [See Vol. X, pp. 412K, 40C]

Track & Field. Bob Richards, 24, a minister and teacher of religious philosophy at Lavern (Calif.) College, became the 2d man ever to surpass 15 feet in the pole vault when he cleared 15′ 1″ in the Millrose Games in New York Jan. 27. (World record: 15′ 7¾″ set by Cornelius Warmerdam May 23, 1942.) Don Gehrmann beat Fred Wilt to win the Wanamaker Mile in 4 mins. 7½ secs. [See p. 32P; Vol. II, 168M]

Yachting. Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.-to-Cat Cay, Bahamas race Jan. 27: James W. Crawford's 39-foot ketch *Lady Patty*, corrected time 5 hrs. 32 mins. 51 secs. . . . Bacardi Cup Intl. Star Class Regatta at Havana Jan. 29: James Schoonmaker's *Estrellita*. [See Vol. X, p. 40D-E]

Baseball. Mel Ott, 41, ex-N.Y. Giant outfielder and manager, and Jimmy Foxx, 43, Philadelphia Athletics' star firstbaseman in the 1930s, were elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N.Y. in a poll of the Baseball Writers' Assn. of America announced Jan. 26. Foxx hit 534 homeruns, Ott 511 in the majors. [See Vol. X, p. 412E; IX, 152N; IV, 86G]

Phil Rizzuto, Yank shortstop, won the first annual Ray Hickok "professional athlete of the year" poll Jan. 22. The prize: a $10,000 belt. [See Vol. X, p. 352M]

Cleveland pitcher Bob Feller, 32, signed a 1951 contract Jan. 29 for $45,000-$50,000. [See Vol. X, p. 216H] . . . AL Chicago White Sox signed Floyd Penfold, Southgate, Calif. high school pitcher, for a $40,000 bonus Jan. 29. [See Vol. X, p. 404H]

Basketball Scandal. New York's 3d basketball scandal in 5 years broke Jan. 17 with the arrest of 2 co-captains of Manhattan College's 1949-50 team and 3 gamblers on bribery and conspiracy charges. The 2 players, Henry E. Poppe, 24, and John A. Byrnes, 22, now out of school, were accused of accepting $5,000 each for fixing 5 games. Junius Kellogg, Manhattan sophomore center this year, broke the case when he reported to police that Poppe offered him $1,000 to throw a game with DePaul U. Manhattan won in an upset. [See Vol. IX, p. 88E]

Football. Results of meeting of club owners of Natl. Football League in Chicago Jan. 18-23: Abraham Watner's Baltimore Colts team, which lost $760,000 in 4 years, was disbanded and its 65 active and reserve players were turned over to the league for $50,000. The league now has 12 teams. A 33-player limit (an increase of one) was set for each team. 362 college and pro players were drafted; the N.Y. Giants got the bonus pick of Southern Methodist's back, Kyle Rote, and the Chicago Bears picked Notre Dame quarterback Bob Williams. The tackle-eligible pass play was eliminated. More television will be allowed. Commissioner Bert Bell, whose salary was boosted to $40,000, will draw up a new alignment between the 2 conferences in the league. [See p. 24G; Vol. X, 404F, 88L-M, 32K]

Other football notes: Duquesne (Pittsburgh) suspended football indefinitely Jan. 21. [See p. 24H] . . . Coaches: Princeton's Charles W. Caldwell (whose team was undefeated last year) reached an agreement with the college Jan. 17 under which he will continue as coach as long as he wants the job. [See Vol. X, p. 420F] . . . Yale line coach Alva E. Kelley, 32, was named Brown U. coach Jan. 19. He succeeds Gregory (Gus) Zitrides. . . . Ray Eliot Jan. 22 turned down a U. of Southern Calif. offer to remain at Illinois. [See Vol. X, p. 428K-L] . . . Gen. Robert R. Neyland's contract was extended for life by Tennessee Jan. 23. He is 58, lost only one game last year. [See p. 12H; Vol. II, 232J] . . . Wes Fesler, ex-Ohio State coach, signed with Minnesota at $14,000 a year Jan. 24. [See X, pp. 420G, 372K] . . . Jesse T. Hill, USC track coach and former major league baseball player, was named Jan. 30 to serve also as head football coach at USC. [See Vol. X, p. 428K-L] . . . Charlie (Choo-Choo) Justice quit the NFL Washington Redskins Jan. 30 to become asst. backfield coach at North Carolina. [See Vol. X, p. 336A]

U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. pres.: Russell B. Kingman, Orange, N.J., elected Jan. 20. [See Vol. VIII, p. 28K]

Hastings (Eng.) Chess Congress intl. tourney: won Jan. 6 by Wolfgang Unzicker, 25, of Munich. [See Vol. X, p. 296K-L]

MISCELLANEOUS

Diamond Smuggling. 5 persons were arrested by federal agents in New York, Miami and Boston Jan. 21-27 as figures in a huge international 2-way diamond and gold smuggling ring. Over $1,750,000 in diamonds were found on 3 transatlantic passengers: Leiser Weitman, 31, Austrian, seized in New York Jan. 21 upon arrival from Brussels; Mrs. Eta Hoffman, 26, Czech immigrant, stopped Jan. 22 in New York upon arrival from Antwerp, and Eli Stern, 29, of Brooklyn, arrested in Miami Jan. 23 en route from Amsterdam. Most of the gems were hidden in their shoes. An additional $320,000 worth was found in a tube in Weitman's rectum Jan. 25. Sol Bienstock, 31, Brooklyn diamond cutter, was arrested in Boston Jan. 24 with $50,000 to $60,000 worth of gold bullion and charged with trying to smuggle it out by plane to French Morocco. On Jan. 27 an Orthodox rabbi, Joel Beer, 28, was arrested in Brooklyn on charges of passing the gold to Bienstock. He called his arrest "fantastic."

Weems Killed. Lt. Comdr. George T. Weems, 29, a leading Navy test pilot, and John R. Walden were killed Jan. 16 when an All-American Airways single-engine Stinson they were testing for the Navy was struck by a wave on the take-off and sank in the Delaware River near New Castle, Del.

Gentile Killed. Capt. Don S. Gentile, 30, World War II ace who shot down 19 German planes and destroyed 6 on the ground, was killed in a jet trainer crash near Andrews Air Force Base, Md. Jan. 28. An enlisted man died with him. [See Vol. IV, p. 118D]

Other crashes: 4-engine Alitalia (Italian Intl. Airline) plane Jan. 27 near Tarquinia, Italy; 13 killed . . . 4-engine British RAF Sunderland flying boat with possibly 22 aboard reported missing Jan. 29 in the South China Sea . . . Iceland Airways Dakota, 20 aboard, reported missing in a blizzard between Reykjavik and Vestman Is. Jan. 31 . . . Portuguese Army plane, 11 aboard, missing between Terceira Is. and Lisbon Jan. 31. [See p. 24L-M]

Volcano Kills 3,000. More than 3,000 Papuan natives and about 34 Europeans were reported killed when New Guinea's Mt. Lamington blew off its entire north face and destroyed 20 villages in a series of explosions Jan. 18-21. [See Vol. X, p. 420N]

Alpine Avalanches. Avalanches beginning Jan. 19 because of record heavy snowfall killed at least 227 persons by Jan. 24 in the Alps of Switzerland, Italy, Austria and France. Thousands more were isolated because of blocked roads.

Cold Wave. UP Jan. 31 estimated over 200 persons died in the current nationwide cold wave. West Yellowstone, Mont. had 52° below Jan. 29. Texas was hard hit. [See X, p. 388L]

Fire. 20 elderly persons were killed in a fire which swept their frame rest home in Hoquiam, Wash. Jan. 30.

Belfast Shipyard Disaster. 16 workers were killed when a gangway between the dock and the ship *Juan Perón* collapsed in Belfast, Northern Ireland Jan. 31.

11 Die in Mine Blast. 11 miners were killed and 2 injured in an explosion in a Burning Springs coal mine near Kermit, W. Va. Jan. 18. [See Vol. X, p. 312M]

Bridge Falls. 4 persons trapped in cars were killed when nearly half of the new $3 million Duplessis Bridge dropped into the St. Maurice River at Three Rivers, Que. Jan. 31. Quebec Premier Maurice Duplessis charged "sabotage," ordered an inquiry.

Flying Records. A Canadian Avro Jetliner set an unofficial Chicago-to-New York record of 1 hr. 42 mins. Jan. 10 in a non-commercial flight. It averaged 441 mph. The plane covered the 1,050 mi. Miami-to-N.Y. run in 2 hrs. 36 mins., another record, Jan. 25 [See Vol. X, p. 159E]

Pan American Airways Capt. Charles F. Blair Jr., 41, flew his F-51 Mustang fighter plane from New York to London in 7 hrs. 48 mins. Jan. 31 to set a new record for the route. Old record: 8 hrs. 55 mins. set by a Pan American Boeing Stratocruiser Nov. 22, 1949. [See Vol. X, p. 317B-C]

Caro Bayley, 28, Springfield, O. woman pilot, flew a Piper Supercub 30,380 feet over Miami Jan. 4 to claim a new altitude record for light planes. [See Vol. IX, p. 336J]

Glider Record. William S. Ivans Jr. soared 42,000 feet above the Sierra Nevadas between Bishop and Mt. Whitney, Calif. in a Schweizer glider Dec. 30 to claim an international altitude record for gliders. [See p. 40L]

Ingenito Gets Life. Ernest Ingenito, 26, charged with slaying 5 of his wife's relatives, was convicted of murder in Woodbury, N.J. Jan. 19 and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was tried only for the murder of his mother-in-law. [See X, p. 380M-N]

Married. William J. Cagney, producer, and Mrs. Nadine Crumney Parker in Las Vegas Jan. 21 . . . June Kathleen Lockhart, 25, actress, and Dr. John Francis Maloney, 37, in New York Jan. 16. [See Vol. VIII, p. 44A-B]

Kay Buckley, actress, and J. Arthur Warner, N.Y. millionaire, Jan. 22 in Juarez, Mexico a few minutes after he divorced his wife of 14 years . . . Nancy Walker (Anna M. Swoyer), 28, comedienne, and David Craig, 27, writer, in Hoboken, N.J. Jan. 29; she for 2d time.

Divorced. Betty Hutton, 28, actress, from Ted Briskin, camera manufacturer, in Santa Monica Jan. 16 for 2d time in less than a year. [See Vol. V, p. 282P] . . . Mrs. Ruth McCormick Miller, pres. of the *La Salle* (Ill.) *Daily News-Tribune* and vice pres. of the *Washington Times-Herald*, from Peter Miller Jr. in Ottawa, Ill. Jan. 12 on cruelty grounds. . . . Actress Joan Fontaine from film executive William Dozier (her 2d husband) in Santa Monica, Calif. Jan. 25. [See Vol. VI, p. 143N] . . . Elizabeth Taylor, 18, actress, from hotel heir Conrad N. Hilton Jr., 24, in Hollywood Jan. 29 (mental cruelty). [See X, p. 152M]

Henry Ford's estate was put at $80,319,445 in a final accounting in Detroit Jan. 3. [See Vol. X, pp. 319J, 120P]

Quadruplets, 2 boys and 2 girls, were born to Mrs. Ann Rosebush, 34, wife of a stonemason, in Pontiac, Mich. Jan. 10.

Novelist Sinclair Lewis left half his estate (total value not disclosed) to his son, Michael, 20, and his books and papers to Yale, according to his will filed in Pittsfield, Mass. Jan. 18. He listed $70,000 in real estate, $15,000 in real property. His ashes were buried in his home town of Sauk Centre, Minn. Jan. 28. [See p. 12A] . . . **Joe Louis** was sued for $100,000 damages in New York Jan. 24 by Odessa Calloway, 25, Harlem amateur golfer, who said the ex-heavyweight champ beat her in a Cleveland hotel last July 4. [See p. 12G; Vol. IX, 208M]